Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Missouri utility[i] power plants that generated electricity in 2000
Sorted by total generation in 2000

Plant name	Utility	County	Fuel[ii]	Ownership type	Net annual generation (MWh)	Generating capacity (MW)
Labadie	AmerenUE	Franklin	Coal	Investor-owned	14,936,149	2,389.5
Callaway	AmerenUE	Callaway	Nuclear	Investor-owned	9,991,845	1,235.8
Rush Island	AmerenUE	Jefferson	Coal	Investor-owned	7,895,566	1,242.0
Thomas Hill	AECI	Randolph	Coal	Cooperative	7,607,425	1,135.0
New Madrid	AECI	New Madrid	Coal	Cooperative	7,598,982	1,200.0
Sioux	AmerenUE	St Charles	Coal	Investor-owned	4,877,280	1,099.6
Iatan	KCPL[iii]	Platte	Coal	Investor-owned	3,946,409	725.0
Sibley	Aquila	Jackson	Coal	Investor-owned	3,099,279	523.0
Meramec	AmerenUE	St Louis	Coal	Investor-owned	3,042,302	985.0
Montrose	KCPL	Henry	Coal	Investor-owned	2,804,735	562.0
James River	Springfield	Greene	Coal	Municipal	1,717,296	503.5
Sikeston	Sikeston	Scott	Coal	Municipal	1,699,938	261.0
Asbury	Empire District	Jasper	Coal	Investor-owned	1,305,106	231.6
Southwest	Springfield	Greene	Coal	Municipal	1,160,801	341.6
Hawthorn[iv]	KCPL	Jackson	NG	Investor-owned	747,771	1,024.0
St Francis	AECI	Dunklin	NG	Cooperative	642,577	289.0
Lake Road	Aquila	Buchanan	Coal	Investor-owned	536,046	273.3
Chamois	Central Electric	Osage	Coal	Cooperative	454,208	59.0
Stateline	Empire District	Jasper	NG	Investor-owned	323,595	303.0
Blue Valley	Independence	Jackson	Coal	Municipal	244,490	176.0
Osage	AmerenUE	Miller	Hydro	Investor-owned	177,813	212.0
Greenwood	Aquila	Jackson	NG	Investor-owned	172,036	244.0
Energy Center	Empire District	Jasper	NG	Investor-owned	105,791	258.0
Northeast	KCPL	Jackson	Oil	Investor-owned	105,016	486.0
Nodaway	AECI	Nodaway	NG	Cooperative	99,979	207.3
Harry Truman	Corps of Engineers	Benton	Hydro	federal	76,543	161.8
Ozark Beach	Empire District	Taney	Hydro	Investor-owned	63,608	16.0
Columbia	Columbia	Boone	Coal	Municipal	63,402	86.0
Essex	AECI	Stoddard	NG	Cooperative	55,273	121.2
Marshall	Marshall	Saline	Coal	Municipal	51,948	57.3
Missouri City	Independence	Clay	Coal	Municipal	47,067	46.0
Ralph Green	Aquila	Cass	NG	Investor-owned	25,677	74.0
Chillicothe	Chillicothe	Livingston	Coal	Municipal	22,575	93.5
Stockton	Corps of Engineers	Cedar	Hydro	federal	21,242	45.2
Clarence Cannon	Corps of Engineers	Ralls	Hydro	federal	15,438	58.0
Carthage	Carthage	Jasper	NG	Municipal	6,751	41.8
Station H	Independence	Jackson	NG	Municipal	6,013	43.0
Fairgrounds	AmerenUE	Cole	Oil	Investor-owned	5,951	74.3
Poplar Bluff Gen	Poplar Bluff	Butler	NG	Municipal	5,716	14.0
Moreau	AmerenUE	Cole	Oil	Investor-owned	4,859	60.9
Mexico	AmerenUE	Audrain	Oil	Investor-owned	4,767	60.7
Carrollton	Carrollton	Carroll	NG	Municipal	4,216	22.2
Moberly	AmerenUE	Randolph	Oil	Investor-owned	3,353	60.6
Unionville	AECI	Putnam	Oil	Cooperative	3,179	46.0
Kennett	Kennett	Dunklin	NG	Municipal	2,951	31.9
Butler	Butler	Bates	Oil	Municipal	1,810	13.1
Macon	Macon	Macon	Oil	Municipal	1,698	11.3

Plant name	Utility	County	Fuel[ii]	Ownership type	Net annual generation (MWh)	Generating capacity (MW)
Shelbina #1	Shelbina	Shelby	Oil	Municipal	1,690	6.6
Niangua	Sho-Me Electric Coop	Camden	Hydro	Cooperative	1,593	3.0
Memphis	Memphis	Scotland	Oil	Municipal	1,520	9.1
Station I	Independence	Jackson	Oil	Municipal	1,459	38.0
Monroe	Monroe City	Monroe	Oil	Municipal	1,368	15.5
Trenton Peaking	Trenton	Grundy	Oil	Municipal	1,331	14.8
Howard Bend	AmerenUE	St Louis	Oil	Investor-owned	1,216	47.4
Jackson	Jackson	C. Girardeau	Oil	Municipal	1,138	22.3
Bethany	Bethany	Harrison	Oil	Municipal	1,056	8.6
Shelbina #1	Shelbina	Shelby	Oil	Municipal	956	4.6
Viaduct	AmerenUE	C. Girardeau	NG	Investor-owned	933	0.6
Nevada	Aquila	Vernon	Oil	Investor-owned	865	22.0
Unionville	Unionville	Putnam	Oil	Municipal	858	9.1
Palmyra #1	Palmyra	Marion	NG	Municipal	778	8.9
Fayette	Fayette	Howard	Oil	Municipal	771	11.0
Odessa	Odessa	Lafayette	NG	Municipal	752	8.2
Jackson Square	Independence	Jackson	Oil	Municipal	693	36.0
City of Salisbury	Salisbury	Chariton	Oil	Municipal	646	6.4
Vandalia	Vandalia	Audrain	Oil	Municipal	637	9.5
Palmyra #2	Palmyra	Marion	NG	Municipal	637	7.0
Fulton	Fulton	Callaway	NG	Municipal	593	32.7
Rockport	Rockport	Atchison	NG	Municipal	591	5.9
Trenton Diesel	Trenton	Grundy	Oil	Municipal	555	5.2
Kirksville	AmerenUE	Adair	NG	Investor-owned	552	15.0
Albany	Albany	Gentry	Oil	Municipal	427	6.3
Kahoka	Kahoka	Clark	Oil	Municipal	305	7.6
La Plata	La Plata	Macon	Oil	Municipal	203	4.9
Malden	Malden	Dunklin	Oil	Municipal	100	17.4
City of Marceline	Marceline	Linn	Oil	Municipal	63	2.9
Coleman	Sikeston	Scott	Oil	Municipal	49	4.3
Main Street	Springfield	Greene	Oil	Municipal	42	15.3
Kansas City Intl[v]	Aquila	Platte	NG	Investor-owned	(1,017)	36.0
Taum Sauk[vi]	AmerenUE	Reynolds	Hydro	Investor-owned	(192,095)	408.0
				Totals	75,617,737	18,085.0

i This list includes power plants owned and operated by Missouri utilities but does not include non-utility electric generation. In 2000, five Missouri non-utilities generated about 2,870 MWH, about 1.5 percent of total generation in the state. The five non-utilities were Anheuser Busch Inc. St Louis Brewery, Hercules Inc. Missouri Chemical Works, Southwestern Bell Telephone, Southeast Missouri State University and University Of Missouri Columbia Power Plant.

ii Primary fuel – many plants have several generating units that are fired from different fuels. Moreover, some peaking units have fuel flexibility and some coal-fired plants co-fire a mix of fuels in the same unit.

iii Iatan is partly owned by Aquila and Empire District Electric.

iv In 2000, the Hawthorn plant's coal-fired generating capacity was being rebuilt; therefore the plant's output that year was from natural gas. In 2001, the plant generated 2,513 thousand MWh, of which 82 percent was produced from coal.

v The KCI plants is a peaking facility used to generate power only as a last resort. The power required to keep the generating facility on-line and ready to respond to peak requirements exceeds the power generated from the facility.

[vi] The Taum Sauk plant is a pumped hydroelectric facility whose purpose is to "store" electricity at times of low demand so that it is available at times of peak demand. The operations therefore require more power to operate than the plant generates.